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other material belonging to the U. S. National Museum and the American Museum of Natural History.¹ A large amount of material is illustrated in half-tone, comprising 578 figures of bones or fragments arranged on 35 plates.

Colymbus parvus, *Polilymbus magnus*, *Phalacrocorax macropus* and *Olor matthewsi* from the Oregon Pleistocene are described as new.

In a second paper additional collections belonging to the same institutions are described. Ninety-six specimens are figured on nine plates. *Diatryma ajax*, and *Palæophasianus* (gen. nov.) *meleagroides* from the Wasatch of Wyoming, are described as new, also *Aquila antiqua*, *A. ferox*, and *A. lydekkeri* from the Bridger Formation, Wyoming, and *Proictinia gilmorei*, from the Loup Fork of Kansas.—W. S.

Hahn on the Future of the North American Fauna.²—The late Dr. Hahn whose unfortunate death was mentioned recently in 'The Auk' has contributed a suggestive paper under the above title. While he has in mind animal life as a whole most of his remarks refer equally well to birds and he constantly quotes birds as examples. We cannot do better than to quote his own résumé in order to give an idea of the manner in which he has treated the subject. "Briefly the tendency of the North American fauna is toward mediocrity. Large species are giving way to small; bizarre species to commonplace. Marsh-loving and forest-loving animals disappear with the advance of civilization, and grass-loving species that are able to exist in fence rows and pastures survive. Animals that yield products of value vanish before the hand of man; likewise his enemies are destroyed unless protected by small size and great fecundity. Courage and the social instinct are at a discount and cunning and timidity at a premium."—W. S.

Doolin's 'Field, Forest and Stream in Oklahoma.'³—In this attractively printed and well illustrated volume, Mr. Doolin sets a high standard for game wardens' reports. As he says in his 'foreword': "An annual report which recorded merely receipts and expenditures would convey no information such as might lead the public to an understanding of the problems and difficulties that confront those who are desirous of saving all useful forms of wild bird and animal life from extermination. It is especially the purpose of this report to ask the people of Oklahoma for their fullest co-operation in the protection and conservation of disappearing wild life in this state."

¹ Cf. 'The Auk,' 1913, pp. 36-39, for a preliminary review of this study.

² The Future of the North American Fauna. By the late Walter L. Hahn, Ph.D. Pop. Sci. Monthly, August, 1913, pp. 169-177.

Cf. p.

³ Field, Forest and Stream in Oklahoma. Being the 1912 Annual Report of the State Game and Fish Warden, John B. Doolin, to the Governor of the State of Oklahoma, the Honorable Lee Cruce. Roy 8vo. pp. 1-159.

Following out these lines the author presents a number of interesting and readable chapters describing the beauties of field and forest in his state; fishing and hunting experiences and anecdotes of white man and Indian; and through it all is brought out the necessity for united effort in cultivating a proper appreciation of nature and in saving the wild life from extermination. Beside chapters on Water-fowl and Wild Turkeys there is a 'tentative list' of the birds of Oklahoma compiled by Prof. George W. Stevens of the Northwest Normal School and Oklahoma Geological Survey, which consists of 227 species with brief notes as to the character of their occurrence. This we believe constitutes the first Oklahoma 'state list.'—W. S.

Craig on the Stimulation of Ovulation in Birds.¹—Largely from a study of pigeons the author finds that egg-laying can be induced without the true sexual stimulus and comes to the conclusion that it is the result not of a single stimulus but of a complex in which environmental conditions play an important part. He cites the mating of two female pigeons with ovulation by both, and the influence of the nest and eggs in restraining the incubating pigeon from further sexual activity, in presenting his conclusions.—W. S.

Laubmann on Birds from Thian-Schan.²—This paper is based upon a collection of 1234 skins obtained by Dr. Gottfried Merzbacher in the Thian-Schan Mts., Turkestan in 1907-8. 198 species are listed with notes as to their relationship, distribution, etc. and synonymic references to other papers dealing with the same general region, a list of which is given in a bibliography. No new forms are described, but the paper forms a valuable contribution to the ornithology of the Chinese Empire.—W. S.

Stresemann, on East Indian Birds.³—Mr. Stresemann in a recent contribution to the 'Novitates Zoologicae' continues his miscellaneous notes on Indo-Australasian birds. These are as follows, numbering continuously with his previous instalment. XIX. The forms of *Artamus leucorhynchos* (L.); *A. l. humei* subsp. n. from the South Andamans. XX. Some forms of *Hypothymis azurea* (Bodd); *H. a. symmixta* Alor Island. and *H. a. oberholseri*, Formosa, are described as new. XXI. The forms of

¹ The Stimulation and the Inhibition of Ovulation in Birds and Mammals. By Wallace Craig. Jour. Animal Behavior. May-June, 1913, pp. 215-221.

² Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Reise von Prof. Dr. G. Merzbacher im zentralen und östlichen Thian Schan, 1907-8. I. Vögel. von A. Laubmann. Abhl. Königl. Bayern. Akad. Wissensch. Math.-phys. Klasse. XXVI Band 3. Abhandl. pp. 1-105. January 11, 1913.

³ Ornithologische Miscellen aus dem Indo-Australischen Gebiet. Von Erwin Stresemann. Nov. Zool., vol. XX, pp. 289-324. June, 1913.

Die Vögel von Bali. Aus den Zoologischen Ergebnissen der II. Freiburger Molukken-Expedition. Nov. Zool., Vol. XX, pp. 325-387. June, 1913.